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THE HEPATICA TRANSSILVANICA GROUP OF EASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA.

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IN studying the species of *Ranunculaceae* which occur in Eastern and Central China, the writer found at the Gray Herbarium a specimen collected by Dr. Augustine Henry in Hupeh Province and described as *Anemone (Hepatica) Henryi* Oliver (1). The section *Hepatica* of the old genus *Anemone* has been recently re-accepted as a valid genus by many botanists, so the question arose of finding a valid name for this plant, if it should prove to be clearly separable from others of the group which bear earlier descriptions.

The investigation of this matter brings to light some interesting opinions concerning the species most closely related to this plant. There seem to be three species of Eastern Europe and Asia separated from others by a constant character of mucronately or mucronulately lobed leaves. These are *H. transsilvanica* Fuss (2), *Anemone Falconeri* Thomson (3), and *A. Henryi* Oliver mentioned above.

Finet and Gagnepain (4) do not recognize the genus *Hepatica*. They reduce *Anemone Henryi* and *A. transylvanica* (a synonym for *Hepatica transsilvanica*) to *A. hepatica* var. *transylvanica*. Ulbrich (5) collects *A. transylvanica*, *A. Henryi* and *A. Falconeri* into *A. angulosa* (non Lamrck.).

These, however, appear to be clearly distinguishable species. Therefore the names **Hepatica Henryi** (Oliver) [= *Anemone Henryi* Oliver] and **Hepatica Falconeri** (Thomson) [= *Anemone Falconeri* Thomson] are here presented as new combinations. In connection with the last named of these, it should be pointed out that the author

of the original description recognized that, "This little plant appears to be intermediate between the genus *Hepatica*, which has a sessile flower and the *Anemonanthea* section of *Anemone*, which has divided involucre leaves and muticous achenia." (3)

The distinguishing characters of these species are:

- Flowers projected above the involucre on a short pedicel (about 8 mm. long).....*H. Falconeri*
 Flowers sessile on and closely subtended by the involucre.
 Leaves deeply cleft (to the middle or beyond), 5-8 cm. in diameter, rather coarse in texture; mature petioles 8-20 cm. long, sparsely appressed-pubescent: flowers 3-4 cm. in diameter.....*H. transsylvanica*
 Leaves shallowly lobed (not more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of way to base), 3-5 cm. in diameter, thinner in texture; mature petioles 5-10 cm. long, shaggy-villous: flowers 1-2 cm. in diameter, yellow (from description).....*H. Henryi*

REFERENCES.

- (1) Hooker's *Icones Plantarum* xvi. t. 1570. (1887.)
 - (2) *Verhandlungen und Mittheilungen des Siebenbürgischen Vereins für Naturwissenschaften zu Hermannstadt* i. 83. (1850.)
 - (3) Hooker's *Icones Plantarum* ix. t. 899. (1852.)
 - (4) *Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France* li. 66. (1904.)
 - (5) Engler's *Botanische Jahrbücher* xxxvii. 190, 271-272. (1905.)
- GRAY HERBARIUM.

INTERESTING PLANTS OF NORTHERN LABRADOR.

R. H. WOODWORTH.

A SCIENTIFIC expedition, planned and commanded by Columbus O'D. Iselin, spent the summer of 1926 working in the region of northernmost Labrador. The expedition was mainly one of oceanography. The writer was most fortunate to be invited to join the party in order to collect plants for the Gray Herbarium whenever the opportunity presented itself. Difficulties in drying specimens were met with on account of the usual dampness of a sailing vessel together with an unusually damp season. The use of flaked naphthalene sprinkled upon the specimens before they were packed away was a decided aid in drying. Collections were made from fourteen stations, four of which are in the vicinity of regions of previous collections.

The plants have been identified at the Gray Herbarium, Harvard